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**PBF PROJECT progress report**

**COUNTRY:** Sudan

**TYPE OF REPORT: semi-annual, annual OR FINAL:**

**Semi-Annual**

**YEAR of report:** 2021

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Project Title:** Support to the Sudanese Peace Process  **Project Number from MPTF-O Gateway:** PBF/SDN/A-7 | |
| **If funding is disbursed into a national or regional trust fund:**  Country Trust Fund  Regional Trust Fund  **Name of Recipient Fund:** | **Type and name of recipient organizations:**  **UNDP (Convening Agency)**  **UNHCR** |
| **Date of first transfer:** 5 January 2021  **Project end date: 3 January 2023**  **Is the current project end date within 6 months?** No | |
| **Check if the project falls under one or more PBF priority windows:**  Gender promotion initiative  Youth promotion initiative  Transition from UN or regional peacekeeping or special political missions  Cross-border or regional project | |
| **Total PBF approved project budget (by recipient organization):**  **Recipient Organization Amount**  UNHCR $1,106,380.00  UNDP $ 2,893,620  Total: $ 4,000,000  Approximate implementation rate as percentage of total project budget: 18%  \*ATTACH PROJECT EXCEL BUDGET SHOWING CURRENT APPROXIMATE EXPENDITURE\*  **Gender-responsive Budgeting:**  Indicate dollar amount from the project document to be allocated to activities focussed on gender equality or women’s empowerment: $1,226,755  Amount expended to date on activities focussed on gender equality or women’s empowerment: $100,000 | |
| **Project Gender Marker: 2**  **Project Risk Marker: 2**  **Project PBF focus area: 2.3** | |
| **Report preparation:**  Project report prepared by: Godfrey Mukalazi, UNDP and Anwar Elhaj, UNHCR  Project report approved by: Amal Taha  Did PBF Secretariat review the report: Yes | |

***NOTES FOR COMPLETING THE REPORT:***

* *Avoid acronyms and UN jargon, use general /common language.*
* *Report on what has been achieved in the reporting period, not what the project aims to do.*
* *Be as concrete as possible. Avoid theoretical, vague or conceptual discourse.*
* *Ensure the analysis and project progress assessment is gender and age sensitive.*
* *Please include any COVID-19 related considerations, adjustments and results and respond to section IV.*

**PART 1: OVERALL PROJECT PROGRESS**

Briefly outline the **status of the project** in terms of implementation cycle, including whether preliminary/preparatory activities have been completed (i.e. contracting of partners, staff recruitment, etc.) (1500 character limit):

On the 25th of October 2021, there was a military takeover and the Sovereignty Council and Cabinet of Ministers were dissolved. After weeks of negotiation, a political agreement between Prime Minister Hamdok and General Burhan was only reached on 21 November, only after which the Prime Minister was allowed to resume his function. The agreement emphasized that the 2019 Constitutional Declaration would continue to form the basis of the transition period but will be amended under mutual agreement to ensure the inclusion of all parties, except the National Congress Party and that military-civilian power sharing shall remain as the "guarantor of stability in Sudan" and the interim Sovereignty Council will oversee the transition, as envisaged under Article 8 of the Constitutional Declaration. Since taking office, the Prime Minister outlined four priorities for the remaining transition period as preparation for elections and constitutional making, security sector reform, the peace process, and the economy, with the new political iteration also providing assurances that the Juba Peace Agreement will remain in effect. The Prime Minister has called for continued international support, with UNITAMS in a leading role, and particularly requested support in preparation for elections and facilitating broad and inclusive dialogue as a prelude to the constitutional conference (clause 10 of the agreement).

The project had picked up momentum prior to the events of 25 October to cover up the lost timelines. The project team was progressively engaging with the Peace Commission, Prime Minister’s Office, and a number of different government ministries as well. Capacities had been deployed to the office of the Peace Commissioner to assist operationalize and capacitate to presume its mandate. Preparatory activities such as contracting and engaging technical expertise to support the establishment of the PC, and wide consultations with CSO actors were underway. An international consultant is engaged to support the Peace Commission to prepare a sequenced, prioritized, and costed implementation plan to implement the JPA.

The project had supported advocating and disseminating JPA to more than 1,100 government officials, community leaders, CSOs, youth and women groups, IDPs, and nomads in Ed Deain, Zalenji, Nyala, El Geneina. 10,000 JPA copies had been produced and widely distributed, and a summarize version had been developed by a committee of negotiators for wider distribution to the public.

Please indicate any significant project-related events anticipated in the next six months, i.e. national dialogues, youth congresses, film screenings, etc. (1000 character limit):

* Once the current situation stabilizes, technical support to the National Peace Commission and deployment of necessary capacities will be resumed
* Design the institutional framework of national peace architecture
* A nationwide - track specific - JPA communication campaign materials will be produced
* Support mapping exercise of CSOs and organize regional policy-oriented forums for CSOs articulation with the national peace architecture
* Organize bi-monthly peace dialogue with a cross section of community members in Darfur, Two area and the East
* Technical capacities of PDCs and CBRMs will be enhanced in conflict prevention, monitoring and reporting
* Support Durable solution working groups to identify and conduct area-based assessments for IDPs and refugees in areas of potential (re)integration
* Develop local indicators for durable solution to fit into the Crisis Risk Dashboard (CRD)
* Support establishment of interactive performance assessment dashboard to support accountable and transparent implementation of JPA
* Initiate consultation with IGAD Conflict Early Warning and Response Mechanism Development to explore possible collaboration with the CRD

FOR PROJECTS WITHIN SIX MONTHS OF COMPLETION: summarize **the main structural, institutional or societal level change the project has contributed to**. This is not anecdotal evidence or a list of individual outputs, but a description of progress made toward the main purpose of the project. (1500 character limit):

***Project end in December 2022***

In a few sentences, explain whether the project has had a positive **human impact**. May include anecdotal stories about the project’s positive effect on the people’s lives. Include direct quotes where possible or weblinks to strategic communications pieces. (2000 character limit):

* All feedback received from the Prime Minister’s Office, Peace Commissioner, signatories to the JPA and other stakeholders agree on the centrality of the project in supporting the peace process and providing strategic support to national and sub-national peace infrastructure to achieve sustainable and inclusive peace in Sudan.
* The project is contributing to the awareness raising of the Juba Peace Agreement (JPA) to the masses. In the four reached states of Darfur so far, the dissemination of the JPA and dialogue forums are leading to state and grassroot/ community ownership of the peace agreement implementation.

*“...when l received the invitation to come for the event, l was hesitant, thinking this was the usual politicking gathering, l am glad l came, l am going to sensitize my people on these important issues of the agreement to our region. We must participate actively..” Said a religious leader from Zalinji, during a JPA dissemination event.*

The events had been circulated in different local media channels, such as radio Zalenji, Coordination of Displaced Persons and Refugees media - East Darfur State and local newspaper, such as the below:

[https://alsahafa.net/?p=1874](https://eur03.safelinks.protection.outlook.com/?url=https%3A%2F%2Falsahafa.net%2F%3Fp%3D1874&data=04%7C01%7CAmal.taha%40undp.org%7C5bc3940584684cbd8f9d08d955ae98f3%7Cb3e5db5e2944483799f57488ace54319%7C0%7C0%7C637635030636575754%7CUnknown%7CTWFpbGZsb3d8eyJWIjoiMC4wLjAwMDAiLCJQIjoiV2luMzIiLCJBTiI6Ik1haWwiLCJXVCI6Mn0%3D%7C1000&sdata=VAMVADHyPnkJHBCYa798SPQRlLZDOTE4aQBkbswO2Ws%3D&reserved=0)

A group of men sitting at a table

Description automatically generated with medium confidence

* Counter Hate Speeches forum is contributing to the promotion of relative sensitive communication and reporting. During one of the workshop on the countering hate speech, a woman journalist said, “…..*it is a timely intervention, please keep engaging all stakeholders especially the politicians and the media*…”. Hate-based violence has continued in Sudan in conflict areas such as West Darfur, South Kordofan and Blue Nile. New and escalating violence is also being witnessed in eastern Sudan, in Port Sudan and Kassala. Tackling hate speech is crucial especially after the singing of Juba Peace Agreement (JPA) and laying ground for positive peace and promoting unity and culture respect is vital in creating healthy peace infrastructure and inclusive society.

Below are links for two articles around the event, and it had been highlighted in Sudania 24 channel.

[https://www.suna-news.net/read?id=717709](https://eur03.safelinks.protection.outlook.com/?url=https%3A%2F%2Fwww.suna-news.net%2Fread%3Fid%3D717709&data=04%7C01%7Camal.taha%40undp.org%7Cffae002585dd4431900608d954b8b899%7Cb3e5db5e2944483799f57488ace54319%7C0%7C0%7C637633974610940585%7CUnknown%7CTWFpbGZsb3d8eyJWIjoiMC4wLjAwMDAiLCJQIjoiV2luMzIiLCJBTiI6Ik1haWwiLCJXVCI6Mn0%3D%7C1000&sdata=lkjzeJKTQj2ujB9udgz5JfpaIPOfA%2Bd%2FZgfu0C%2BtVo0%3D&reserved=0)

[https://www.medameek.com/?p=57733](https://eur03.safelinks.protection.outlook.com/?url=https%3A%2F%2Fwww.medameek.com%2F%3Fp%3D57733&data=04%7C01%7Camal.taha%40undp.org%7Cffae002585dd4431900608d954b8b899%7Cb3e5db5e2944483799f57488ace54319%7C0%7C0%7C637633974610940585%7CUnknown%7CTWFpbGZsb3d8eyJWIjoiMC4wLjAwMDAiLCJQIjoiV2luMzIiLCJBTiI6Ik1haWwiLCJXVCI6Mn0%3D%7C1000&sdata=FVNtTNY6h9jS10n1Flhl9nXnx6FrOzIBxmCkm0wnmx4%3D&reserved=0)

**PART II: RESULT PROGRESS BY PROJECT OUTCOME**

*Describe overall progress under each Outcome made during the reporting period (for June reports: January-June; for November reports: January-November; for final reports: full project duration). Do not list individual activities. If the project is starting to make/has made a difference at the outcome level, provide specific evidence for the progress (quantitative and qualitative) and explain how it impacts the broader political and peacebuilding context.*

* *“On track” refers to the timely completion of outputs as indicated in the workplan.*
* *“On track with peacebuilding results” refers to higher-level changes in the conflict or peace factors that the project is meant to contribute to. These effects are more likely in mature projects than in newer ones.*

*If your project has more than four outcomes, contact PBSO for template modification.*

**Outcome 1: Sudan has broad-based, inclusive and participatory peace architecture in place, at national, regional and local levels, for ongoing dispute resolution and the transparent, accountable, multi-stakeholder implementation of the Peace Agreements and an overarching National Strategy for Peace.**

Rate the current status of the outcome progress**: Off-track**

**Progress summary:** *(3000 character limit)*

Despite the constitutive act of the National Peace Commission being in place, government has not yet operationalised the commission. The project is supporting the commission with the necessary technical assistance to capacitate and operationalise the commission. This support is not just aiming at accelerating the implementation of JPA which is a task to be under the Peace Commission, but also to bridge the gap between relevant government actors and design the institutional framework that is required to have an inclusive and participatory peace architecture. The political developments on the 25th of October 2021 have had significant impact on the articulation of a peace architecture, however when/if the situation clarifies, the project intends to initiate corporation and collaboration between various government actors involved in peace-related effort once there is a conducive environment to such exercise.

The preparation for the National Peace Strategy will be conducted once the National Peace Commission is well established, and National Peace Structure is set in, and consensus is built around it at federal, regional, and national level so as the national peace strategy can be adopted and integrated within peace related government actor’s national plan.

The project used to conduct Bi-weekly coordination meetings with the Peace Commissioner to discuss challenges, strategic peace related issues, and overall progress on establishment of the Commission and update and follow up on implementation of the Juba Peace Agreement (JPA) and other peace processes, however, this has been postponed as well until the situation is unfold.

As requested by the Prime Minister’s Office, the University of Khartoum (U. of. K) in partnership with TRIAS Consult-a UK based Company prepared a concept note including the outline and content of the Regional Strategy (Darfur, Two areas, and the East), costing, and timelines for all the community and civil society consultation processes. The concept notes were developed to have a coherent and coordinated approach to support the peace process and pre-implementation of the JPA in an anticipation to be supported by UNDP components in the PBF Secretariat and the Support to the Sudanese Peace Process, discussions are ongoing to effect action.

Project bi-weekly team meetings are organised and held between UNDP and UNHCR to conduct regular context analysis, ensure effective coordination, review implementation progress, and create synergy and coherence between all activities.

Here are some activates took place under this outcome

* A National Consultant had been engaged to Support the developing of PC interactive website which will serve as the main digital platform for peace actors, and channel for sharing NPA events, reports, peace messages, and JPA advocacy and distribution materials, and capacity development training for peacebuilding practitioners.
* Communication UNV hired to support with the social media presence and highlighting the commission events and visibility, in addition to support nationwide advocacy campaigns for JPA[[1]](#footnote-1).
* Countering Hate Speech Forum: attended by Transitional Sovereignty Council Member, Minister of Cabinet Affairs, National Peace Commissioner and Governor of Darfur Region along with150 participants from media leaders, senior writers, program editors, and producers and journalists, as well as information officials in ministries, government institutions, political parties, armed resistance movements.

**Indicate any additional analysis on how Gender Equality and Women’s Empowerment and/or Youth Inclusion and Responsiveness has been ensured under this Outcome:** *(1000 character limit)*

The project emphasised meaningful participation and inclusion of women and youth in the peace processes and peace implementation. The technical capacities support to the PC will ensure 50% gender representation (for now 2 female and 1 male). JPA dissemination workshops prioritised the participation of women and youth. Among the 200 participants in each location, invitation was strictly earmarked with 40% women leaders at state and community level, however 416 women only were able to participate in the workshops from the total invitees of 1100.

The project provided technical support to women participation in the peace talks in Juba to ensure women agenda and priorities are included in all protocols.

**Outcome 2: Pre-implementation support to peace agreements has mobilized popular goodwill and participation, established agreed machinery and processes of the peace process, and improved the evidence base upon which agreements are finalized and implemented.**

Rate the current status of the outcome progress: **On Track**

**Progress summary:** *(3000 character limit)*

Drawing from the current situation in East Sudan whereby local community leader were able to mobilize and polarize local communities against Juba Peace Agreement (JPA) leading to popular protest, and blockade of the port and transportation infrastructure in eastern Sudan which has negative implications on the fragile economic situation in the country, the Peace Commissioner and project team devised two approaches for JPA dissemination.

All planning, timelines, and costing exercises have been completed previously in joint coordination meetings between the UN agencies, UNITAMS and the Peace Commission to organise a total of 18 dissemination and consultation workshops in all the 6 tracks (Darfur, South Kordofan, Blue Nile, East Sudan, North and River Nile, and Central) of the JPA. Building on this, the project had organized dissemination workshops with the signatories of JPA in four states (Ed Deain, Zalenji, Nyala, El Geneina) which targeted more than 1,100 participants from key government officials, community leaders, CSOs, youth and women groups, IDPs, nomads, and other key actors who have great influence on the political sphere in their communities. This dissemination and dialogue forums have supported the promotion of national ownership and leadership to the JPA implementation. 2 more consultations with public events will be conducted in El Fasher and Blue Nile.

The second approach is media, communication and outreach strategy that had been developed in coordination with Ministry of Culture and Information, United Nations Information Center (UNIC) and local media channels to raise public awareness on the JPA and promote peace messages to mitigate the hate speech spread at all levels and among local communities and youth.

10,000 copies of JPA were printed and widely distributed within government line ministries and departments, as well as to the civil society.

The project supported the development of an abridged/ summarized version of JPA through a formulated committee of negotiators in each track under the supervision of the Peace Commission for easy reference by the public.

A Project Partnership Agreement between UNHCR and Norwegian Refugee Council (NRC) was signed to define the scope of a research on Housing Land and Property (HLP) data mapping, gap analysis and a design for future research to collect data in Darfur, South Kordofan and Blue Nile. The research will be completed, presented, and validated by December 2021.

**Indicate any additional analysis on how Gender Equality and Women’s Empowerment and/or Youth Inclusion and Responsiveness has been ensured under this Outcome:** *(1000 character limit)*

The project with NRC is gender sensitive and inclusive. It addresses Gender Equality and Women’s Empowerment by allocating 50% of activity intervention to literature in the existing body of knowledge that relates to ownership, use and allocation of land, housing and properties in general. The activity aims at ensuring 50% representation of women and youth in all its engagements, including validation and dissemination workshops.

**Outcome 3: Peace agreements in Sudan implemented in a transparent and accountable manner, in line with relevant international norms and standards, and Sudan better integrated in sub-regional peace architecture.**

**Rate the current status of the outcome progress: On-Track**

**Progress summary:** *(3000-character limit)*

The project provided complementary support to the establishment of gender-responsive Crisis Risk Dashboard (CRD) funded by FCDO. The initiative is implemented in collaboration between UNDP, the Peace Research Institute (PRI) of the University of Khartoum, and the 5 Peace and Development Centers (PDCs) in the 5 Darfur states. Up to now, the system had managed to support three perceptions survey in 5 Darfur states (21 localities), and monthly incidents trigger survey in the same locations. This in addition to frequent incidents reporting to the system. The CRD had supported verifying POC advocacy brief with respect to North, South and Central Darfur. Custom report and analysis is available for close monitor and analysis of conflict situation and driver in Darfur.

In support of the work of UNITAMS, the project provided capacity to advise/assist with the implementation of its mandate, specifically advising UNITAMS in support of the establishment of a Monitoring and Evaluation Mechanism to monitor implementation of the Juba Peace Agreement. A high-level Consultant was contracted to work with interlocutors in the Government of Sudan and the international community to advise UNITAMS on the status of implementation the mechanism and how to influence its design to ensure that it is a credible and robust oversight mechanism that will serve to generate greater momentum behind JPA implementation and mobilise international political and financial support. On the basis of these consultations, the consultant drafted a paper for the Special-Representative of the Secretary General (SRSG) about the Terms of Reference for the mechanism, which was later shared with the Chair of the South Sudan Mediation Committee, the Prime Minister and other members of the Transitional Government.

The consultant also worked in collaboration with a UN security expert to advise UNITAMS on implementation of the JPA’s security arrangements, particularly the ceasefire monitoring mechanism in Darfur, which, according to the JPA, is supposed to be chaired by a “UN third party”. This included briefing UNITAMS leadership on discussions with the Darfur armed movements, accompanying the SRSG to meetings with the Sudanese Armed Forces (SAF) Chief of Staff, and assisting in a technical workshop with relevant Sudanese counterparts to deploy a UN advance team to Darfur to operationalise the mechanism on the ground. As a result of these efforts, a Permanent Ceasefire Committee (PCC) was established, chaired by a “UN third party,” in el-Fasher (Northern Dafur). The mechanism will include five sector committees (SCs), in el-Fasher, Nyala, Geneina, Ed Daien and Zalingei as well as a number of field teams (FTs) in each of the sectors

After the signature of the Declaration of Principles (DoP) on 28 March 2021 by the Government of Sudan and the SPLM-N El-Hilu, the programme was asked to support upcoming peace talks. Negotiations with Abdelaziz El-Hilu recommenced in Juba in May 2021, under the auspices of the South Sudanese mediation with UNITAMS facilitation and its provision of substantive and technical support. UNITAMS provided, using UNDP contractual arrangements, one Programme Manager and Logistics Assistant to support and manage all on-ground logistical and administrative requirements of the talks as well as in providing adequate and operational secretariat back-office to the process. Concretely, support to the talks included the provision of computers, printers, office desks, stationaries, internet connections, as well as ensuring the visibility of UN engagement and the print media of the peace talks by providing all the conference room banners and roll-ups. In addition, the PBF project ensured translation/interpretation services and facilitated the ground transport and shuttle of the UNITAMS substantive and support team throughout the talks. Finally, the South Sudanese mediation team were provided with accommodation at the same location where the Talk was being held to facilitate all required interaction.

Peace Dialogue in coordination with UNITAMS and UNFPA had been conducted with youth from the 18 states in the International Peace Day.

**Indicate any additional analysis on how Gender Equality and Women’s Empowerment and/or Youth Inclusion and Responsiveness has been ensured under this Outcome:** *(1000 character limit)*

The conflict data collection is applying gender sensitive lens and gender disaggregated data. All conflict indicators were gender audited and screened. 8 out of 15 core research team, and 19 out of 41 data collectors being female youth.

**Outcome 4:**

**Rate the current status of the outcome progress:**

**Progress summary:** *(3000 character limit)*

**Indicate any additional analysis on how Gender Equality and Women’s Empowerment and/or Youth Inclusion and Responsiveness has been ensured under this Outcome:** *(1000 character limit)*

**PART III: CROSS-CUTTING ISSUES**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Monitoring:** Please list monitoring activities undertaken in the reporting period (1000 character limit)   * Regular meetings with the Peace Commissioner and PMO, Peace Advisor and continuous monitoring of JPA implementation, political scene and the evolving nature of the peace process, and to allow flexibility to the project to respond to new dynamics and unforeseen events and requests*.* * 3 perception surveys had been conducted in East Darfur (Abu kriga, Ed Daen, Adila, Asalaia , Shairia, Yassin)   North Darfur (El Fasher, Waha, Dar Alsalam , kabkabia, kotom, Tawila)   * South Darfur (Grida, kas, Tros, Boram , Blail) * West Darfur (Genenia, Baida, Jabl Moon, krinik) * Central Darfur (Zalenji, Central and North Jabal Mara, Mukjar, Wadi Salih , Mm Dukn , Bandasi) * Regular monitoring to CRD for incidents and triggers reporting | Do outcome indicators have baselines? No  The baseline on durable solutions is expected by end of December, while the project baseline had not kick started owing to numerous challenges posed by the high political tension between the project stakeholders prior to the coup, however, the consultant is on standby to act when the tensions subside.  Has the project launched perception surveys or other community-based data collection? Yes |
| **Evaluation:** Has an evaluation been conducted during the reporting period?   * This project is for 24 months and there was no plan to do semi-annual evaluation. The project is undertaking regular reviews to ensure relevance of the project and update workplan as necessary to remain responsive to the evolving peacebuilding and peace implementation context in Sudan. | Evaluation budget (response required): To be discussed with PBF Secretariat.  If project will end in next six months, describe the evaluation preparations *(1500 character limit)*: |
| **Catalytic effects (financial):** Indicate name of funding agent and amount of additional non-PBF funding support that has been leveraged by the project. | Name of funder: Amount: |
| **Other:** Are there any other issues concerning project implementation that you want to share, including any capacity needs of the recipient organizations? *(1500 character limit)* | * On 25 October 2021, there was a military takeover and the Sovereignty Council and Cabinet of Ministers were dissolved. After weeks of negotiation, a political agreement between Prime Minister Haddock and General Burhan was only reached on 21 November, after which the Prime Minister was allowed to resume his function. These events have had an impact on the overall project delivery progress. * While the Peace Commission law was finally passed in July 2021, no progress has been made in formally establishing the Peace Commission, which is tasked with implementing the JPA, and therefore the Commission is operating with minimum capacity that led to delays in implementation of JPA. * The parties to the JPA have minimum technical capacity to deal with peacebuilding issues and integrate into the civilian life, this would require massive capacity development programmes to enhance their capacity. They are key stakeholder in this project and will be leading all the JPA Commissions and main partner in implementation processes. * The project has been designed in time where the political sphere was conducive and enabling for whole of government approach to support the National Peace Architecture and a National Peace Strategy. However, ahead of the events of 25 October there had been increasing tension between the civilian and military components of the Transitional Government, with the nature of that relationship going forward yet to be determine. The UN had also received three different requests for development of a National Peace Strategy, however with the current ambiguity, the project will not allow itself to be caught up in a struggle for control of the process. The project will encourage better cooperation and coordination between the various government actors involved in peace-related issues by bringing them together in informal workshops organised by the University of Khartoum’s Peace Research Institute to discuss state-level peacebuilding assessments being conducted by UN Sudan. Then, dialogues can be initiated to develop consensus and coherency of a unified Peace Architecture which will allow comprehensive national peace strategy that will be adopted by relevant government structures. * The establishment of the other Juba Peace Agreement (JPA) entities and Commissions at national and sub-national levels have not been completed and established (except Permanent Ceasefire Committee in Darfur). This situation imposes significant limitations to speed up support to the implementation of the JPA and the project, but also to have a clearer vision on the way forward. * The peace talks with Sudanese Peoples Liberation Movement (Al Hilu) have been postponed and the Sudanese Liberation Army (Abdulwahid) has not yet engaged in the peace process which affects an inclusive and comprehensive peace process. |

**PART IV: COVID-19**

*Please respond to these questions if the project underwent any monetary or non-monetary adjustments due to the COVID-19 pandemic.*

1. Monetary adjustments: Please indicate the total amount in USD of adjustments due to COVID-19:

$

1. Non-monetary adjustments: Please indicate any adjustments to the project which did not have any financial implications:

1. Please select all categories which describe the adjustments made to the project (*and include details in general sections of this report*):

☐ Reinforce crisis management capacities and communications

☐ Ensure inclusive and equitable response and recovery

☐ Strengthen inter-community social cohesion and border management

☐ Counter hate speech and stigmatization and address trauma

☐ Support the SG’s call for a global ceasefire

☐ Other (please describe):

If relevant, please share a COVID-19 success story of this project (*i.e. how adjustments of this project made a difference and contributed to a positive response to the pandemic/prevented tensions or violence related to the pandemic etc.*)

**PART V: INDICATOR BASED PERFORMANCE ASSESSMENT**

*Using the* ***Project Results Framework as per the approved project document or any amendments****- provide an update on the achievement of* ***key indicators*** *at both the outcome and output level in the table below (if your project has more indicators than provided in the table, select the most relevant ones with most relevant progress to highlight). Where it has not been possible to collect data on indicators, state this and provide any explanation.* Provide gender and age disaggregated data. (300 characters max per entry)

|  | **Performance Indicators** | **Indicator Baseline** | **End of project Indicator Target** | **Indicator Milestone** | **Current indicator progress** | **Reasons for Variance/ Delay**  **(if any)** |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Outcome 1** | Indicator 1.1 | Commitment of TGoS and the signatories to development of national peace architecture | Sudan has conflict early warning systems and conflict resolution, mechanism fully functioning at all levels | N/A | Crisis Risk Dashboard established and up scaled in the 5 Darfur states and extended to in partnership with Peace Research Institute and 5 Darfur-based Peace and Development Centres | Ongoing, and a scale up plan for Darfur region is underway as well as an expansion plan to other states is in progress. The other targeted states are Kordofan, Blue Nile, Gadarif, Kassala, Red Sea and Western Kordofan. |
| Indicator 1.2 | No national strategy for peace (2020) | An inclusive national peace strategy developed and adopted | NA | This activity is programmed for Phase 2, that is September 21, 2021 to March 20, 2022 | Despite the endorsement of the Peace Commission law in May 2021, the organisational, operational and governance structures of the Peace Commission are non-functional to date. |
| Indicator 1.3 | The constitutional declaration and JPA commit to no less than 40% representation of women | Staffing of commissions and other structures and participation in all mechanisms and process of peace agreements, achieves 40% representation of women and these will be reflected in the activities documents like reports and registration lists of interventions. | N/A | The National Peace Commission is being supported with UN Volunteers.  Support was also provided to the Women Delegation to participate in the Juba Peace talks as observers and to provide technical support during the talks as experts | Ongoing for a period of 6 months pending government deployment of key human resource to the commission. The UNVs include a Peacebuilding advisor, Executive Secretary, Finance Officer, as well as a Media and Communication Officer. |
| Output 1.1 | Indicator 1.1.1 | Peace commission lacks legal basis, TORs, and governance structure, SOPs and budget | Peace commission established at national and sub-national levels |  | This activity is on going | The Peace Commission law was endorsed in May 202, and the organisational, operational and governance structures of the Peace Commission came out in mid July 2021. |
| Indicator 1.1.2 | No Government coordination mechanisms exist to support implementation of the peace agreement | Government coordination mechanisms established at national and sub-national level for implementation of the peace agreement | NA | This activity is programmed for Phase 2 | All the national and sub-national Commissions under the JPA have not yet been established |
| Output 1.2 | Indicator 1.2.1 | Not indicated | Not indicated | NA | None | NA |
| Indicator 1.2.2 | Not indicated | To be determined and reflected in the revised result frame work | NA | None | NA |
|  | Indicator 1.2.3 | Number and capacities of women’s NGOs and CBOs in Sudan varies by geographic area | Women’s groups are able to reflect and channel gender issues and concerns of their members in all peace-making and implementation processes | On track | Support provided to the Women Delegation to participate in the on-going Juba Peace talks as observers and to provide technical support during the talks as experts | Ongoing, and Civil Society assets mapping is under way, and it shall prioritize women groups to realize the indicator |
| Output 1.3 | Indicator 1.3.1 | No process for preparation of National Strategy defined | Inclusive and participatory process for development of National Peace Strategy and Post-conflict Peacebuilding and Stabilization Programmatic Framework agreed between all relevant stakeholders (2021) | NA | The activity has not yet taken off due to conflicting internal dynamics within government on the lead. | Delay in establishment of the Peace Commission and relevant commissions and structures as well as the unclearness on process leadership on government side. |
| Indicator 1.3.2 | No National Peace Strategy and Post-conflict Peacebuilding and Stabilization Programme | National Peace Strategy and Post-conflict Peacebuilding and Stabilization Strategies (for Darfur, Blue Nile, South Kordofan, and East Sudan) developed and adapted, founded on peace agreements reached, with clear partnership and resource mobilization plan to make and maintain peace in Sudan for the long-term (2022) | NA | This activity is planned in the next six months | Delay in establishment of the Peace Commission and relevant commissions and structures |
| **Outcome 2** | Indicator 2.1 | Unknown levels of popular support for peace agreement and peace process (2020) | Increasing levels of public support for implementation of peace agreements, gender disaggregated (2021-2022) |  | 10,000 copies of the JPA had been printed for dissemination all over Sudan | Ongoing |
| Indicator 2.2 | JPA requires successful implementation of multiple conferences and sub-processes to determine key next steps toward sustainable peace and durable solutions for IDBs and refugees (2020) | Implementation of peace agreements proceeds smoothly, and key events/processes reach consensus on pathways to peace (2021-2022) |  | Supported JPA dissemination, consultations, and outreach workshops that aimed at popularising the agreement in 4 Darfur States (El Daine, Zalenji, El Genain and Nyala) | Ongoing but progress is hindered by uprisings in some targeted states |
| Indicator 2.3 | Peace agreement and peace process require data and assessment (2020) | Peace process and implementation of peace agreement has benefited from UNITAMS and its UNCT partners expertise and experience (2021-2022) |  | Support provided to the Technical Secretariat of the on-going Juba Peace Talks through UNITAMS | Ongoing |
| Output 2.1 | Indicator 2.1.1 | Weak public understanding of provisions of JPA (2020) | 50% increase in public awareness of JPA and work of Peace Commission (2021) |  | An interactive web site for the Peace Commission to improve their community outreach and communication is under development  A media and communication outreach plan had been developed in coordination with Ministry of Culture and Information, UNIC and local media channels to raise awareness of the JPA | Ongoing |
| Indicator 2.1.4 | # Of advocacy interventions made for creation of conducive conditions for durable solutions | Advocacy interventions for creation of conduction conditions for durable solutions |  | None | This activity is programmed for year two (2022) |
| Output 2.2 | Indicator 2.2.1 | SPLM-N Abdelaziz Al-Hilu has requested UNITAMS/UNCT inputs to mediation effort to inform process and decision-making of parties | All parties express satisfaction with UNITAMS/UNCT facilitation |  | Support was provided to the Technical Secretariat of the on-going Juba Peace Talks through UNITAMS | On going |
| Indicator 2.2.2 | No existing local structures specifically mandated to receive and adjudicate compensation claims by refugees and IDPs | 10 local claims commissions established in Darfur by Q4 2021 (including five in target localities of PBF/Darfur and CERF | NA | None | This activity is rescheduled for 2022 |
| Output 2.3 | Indicator 2.3.1 | No comprehensive mapping of data and evidence needed for the successful implementation of the JPA provisions concerning IDPs and refugees | 1 comprehensive data mapping document available to guide Peace Commission and other entities on coordinating durable solutions, reconciliation and transitional justice activities related to the forcibly displaced by conflict in Sudan. | Signature of Project Partnership Agreement | Signature of Project Partnership Agreement | Delay in the passing of the peace commission act which in turn delayed the establishment of the Peace Commission structure and functions. |
| Indicator 2.3.2 | No nationwide baseline data on HLP rights as relevant to refugees and returnees, or legal identity registry by IDPs and refugees | 2 concept notes and methodologies for broad baseline assessments of HLP issues as relevant for returns, and of legal identity rights by forcibly displaced populations | NA | None | This activity is rescheduled for 2022 |
| **Outcome 3** | Indicator 3.1 | Accountability mechanism for Peace agreement implementation agreed in JPA but not yet established (2020) | Parties, Guarantors and Witnesses to JPA express high levels of satisfaction with the way in which it is implemented (2020) | NA | None | Delay in implementation of JPA |
| Indicator 3.2 | Negative public perceptions of implementation of previous peace agreements | 70% public satisfaction with peace agreement implementation | NA | A media and communication outreach plan had been developed in coordination with Ministry of Culture and Information, UNIC and local media channels to raise awareness of the JPA | Ongoing |
| Indicator 3.3 | Establishment of national peace architecture would benefit from further sub-regional integration (2020) | Sudan cooperates closely with its neighbors and participates fully in all sub-regional initiatives for conflict prevention and response (2022) | NA | None | NA |
| Output 3.1 | Indicator 3.1.1 | M&E Commission for Peace agreement agreed but not established (2020) | M&E Commission for monitoring implementation of the peace agreement established and functioning smoothly (2021-2022) | NA | A high-level Consultant was contracted to work with interlocutors in the Government of Sudan and the international community to advise UNITAMS on the status of implementation the mechanism and how to influence its design.  On the basis of these consultations, the consultant drafted a paper for the Special-Representative of the Secretary General (SRSG) about the Terms of Reference for the mechanism, which was later shared with the Chair of the South Sudan Mediation Committee, the Prime Minister and several other members of the Transitional Government. Although Government has yet to announce the composition and TORs of the Monitoring and Evaluation Mechanism, the groundwork is now laid | Delay in implementation of JPA and establishment of the Peace Commission and relevant commissions and structures |
| Indicator 3.1.2 | No methodology envisaged for implementation of M&E Commission mandate (2020) | M&E regime for monitoring of implementation of the agreement is gender responsive and gender disaggregated (2021) | NA | See above indicator (3.1.1) | Delay in implementation of JPA and establishment of the Peace Commission and relevant commissions and structures |
| Output 3.2 | Indicator 3.2.1 | # of international treaties and obligations outstanding for domestication | Legislative acts adopted | NA | None | NA |
| Indicator 3.2.2 | Transitional Government of Sudan has yet agreed design of conflict early warning system as part of national peace architecture (2020) | Design of Sudanese conflict early warning system integrates relevant IGAD platforms for prevention and resilience and Conflict Risk Dashboard (2021) | N/A | The project provided complimentary support to the establishment of a pilot Crisis Risk Dashboard (CRD) funded by FCDO | Ongoing |

1. [https://www.figma.com/proto/puRTr3Qu3C5g6FxCIhq397/Peace\_Commission\_Website-v1.1?page-id=0%3A1&node-id=1%3A55&viewport=387%2C48%2C0.09&scaling=scale-down-width&starting-point-node-id=1%3A55](https://eur03.safelinks.protection.outlook.com/?url=https%3A%2F%2Fwww.figma.com%2Fproto%2FpuRTr3Qu3C5g6FxCIhq397%2FPeace_Commission_Website-v1.1%3Fpage-id%3D0%253A1%26node-id%3D1%253A55%26viewport%3D387%252C48%252C0.09%26scaling%3Dscale-down-width%26starting-point-node-id%3D1%253A55&data=04%7C01%7Cgodfrey.mukalazi%40undp.org%7C145342dbd112494938cb08d993ac45d1%7Cb3e5db5e2944483799f57488ace54319%7C0%7C0%7C637703191723279060%7CUnknown%7CTWFpbGZsb3d8eyJWIjoiMC4wLjAwMDAiLCJQIjoiV2luMzIiLCJBTiI6Ik1haWwiLCJXVCI6Mn0%3D%7C1000&sdata=B%2BeDPSFd4%2FOLAY0PJ%2FJAywLlsPlIA1GMZwym0REsICs%3D&reserved=0)  [↑](#footnote-ref-1)